

II

The Rural District Council of New Forest



ANNUAL REPORT

on

the Health

of the

NEW FOREST RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1970

R. J. K. Tallack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEW FOREST

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the New Forest Rural District Council :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, for your information and consideration, the Annual Report on the health of your District for the year 1970.

The Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on the work of the Health Department, with which he is specially concerned, is embodied in the Report.

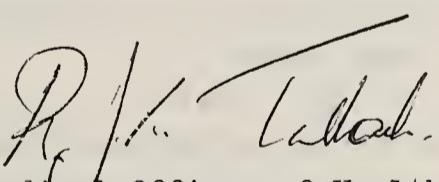
When considering the Vital Statistics, slight variations from year to year should not usually be regarded as statistically significant in view of the small population of the District.

I would like to express my thanks to the staff of the Department for the way in which they have carried out their duties in the year under review, with a special word for the Public Health Inspectorate and the General Office staff.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,


R. K. Talab.
Medical Officer of Health

S T A F F
(as at 31st December 1970)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :
R.J.K. Tallack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :
R.G. Burch, M.A.P.H.I.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :
K.H. Halstead, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS :
G. Topham, M.A.P.H.I.
R. Galton, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
G.W.V. Taylor, M.A.P.H.I.
D.J. Dunckley, M.A.P.H.I.

STUDENT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS :
R.H. Evans (until 31st December 1970)
S. Barratt
D.T.J. Morgan (as from 3rd August 1970)

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT :
D.L. Gregson

WORK STUDY/STORES ASSISTANT :
D. Ashton

PEST OFFICER :
G.E.O. Jones

CHIEF CLERK :
R. Roberts

GENERAL OFFICE STAFF :
Mrs. D.H. Cox
Mrs. S.E. Watts
Miss J.M. Bailey
Miss E. Fisher

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	94,969
Estimated mid-year resident population ...	68,500
Estimated number of inhabited dwellings ...	22,000
Rateable Value, 1st April 1971	£4,811,879
Sum represented by a penny rate (for the financial year ended 31st March 1971) ...	£19,073

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

The District covers an area of 94,969 acres, approximately 148 square miles comprising 17 parishes, and has a progressively rising population which has now reached 68,500.

It is bounded on the east by the River Test and the Southampton Water, on the south by the Solent and the Lymington Borough, on the west by the Ringwood and Fordingbridge Rural District and on the north by the Romsey and Stockbridge Rural District. The unique and predominating feature of the District is, of course, the ancient Crown Forest, a region of exceptional natural beauty and a home of ancient rights and privileges. The area within the perambulation of the Forest is some 92,000 acres, of which the larger portion lies within the boundaries of the Rural District. The principal industries in the Forest are, naturally, forestry and agriculture whilst the areas outside the perambulation of the Forest, the waterside parts of the parishes of Eling, Dibden, Marchwood and Fawley, are mainly industrial, including timber works, small shipbuilding yards, tar distilleries, the well-known Esso Oil Refinery, Chemical and Synthetic Rubber Works, the Central Electricity Authority Power Stations at Marchwood and Calshot and other industries.

In these parishes industrial development continues to increase and they contain the larger centres of population, equivalent to 69.74% of the total for the District.

The geological formation of the District is mainly made up of plateau gravel and sandy marly clays.

Rainfall, Sun hours and Temperatures (as recorded at Southampton) :

Month	Rain (inches)	Sun (hours)	Average Temperatures	
			Maximum °C	Minimum °C
January ...	4.54	37.5	7.9	3.1
February ...	2.49	110.8	7.8	1.8
March	1.95	110.1	8.5	1.5
April	1.66	139.9	11.2	4.2
May	1.20	236.4	18.3	9.1
June	1.43	265.9	22.4	12.8
July	2.20	202.0	20.3	12.3
August	2.41	195.8	21.3	13.1
September ..	2.71	163.3	19.5	11.8
October ...	0.52	109.3	15.6	8.4
November ...	8.72	63.7	12.5	6.6
December ..	1.05	64.2	7.5	2.3

EXTRACTS OF VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	... ... ... ... ... ...	520	513	1,033
Illegitimate	... ... ... ... ... ...	32	42	74
		<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
		552	555	1,107
		<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Birth Rate :

		<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Per 1,000 estimated resident population	... ... ...	17.0	16.2
Birth Rate for England and Wales	... ... ...	16.3	16.0
After application of Comparability Factor (0.98)	.. ..	16.7	15.9
Illegitimate live births % of total live births	...	6.1	7.0

Still Births :

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	... ... ... ... ...	3	5	8
Illegitimate	... ... ... ... ...	-	-	-
		<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
		3	5	8

		<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	.. ...	9	7
England and Wales	... ... ... ... ...	13	13
Total live and still births	.. ... ... ... ...	1,168	1,115

Extracts of Vital Statistics (Contd.)

<u>Infant Mortality :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
---------------------------	-------------	---------------	--------------

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :

Legitimate	5	5	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	5	5	10

<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
--	-------------	-------------

Infants per 1,000 live births	5	9
Rate for England and Wales	18.0	18
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ..	6	10
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births -	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks of age) :

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	4	4	8

(The deaths of infants under 4 weeks in England and Wales during 1970 were 9,663 = rate of 12/1,000 live births.)

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Rate per 1,000 related live births	4	7
Rate for England and Wales	12	12

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

<u>(Deaths under 1 week/1,000 total live births) :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	4	3	7

Rate = 6 per 1,000 live births.

Rate for England and Wales = 11 per 1,000 live births.

Perinatal Mortality Rate

<u>(Still births and deaths under 1 week/1,000 total live and still births) :</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Still births	10	8
Deaths under 1 week	5	7
	15	15

Rate = 13 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Rate for England and Wales = 23 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Extracts of Vital Statistics (Contd.)

Maternal Mortality

(Death and Death Rates/1,000 total live and still births) :

		<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of deaths	... ... ... ... ...	Nil	Nil
Maternal Death Rate for England and Wales	...	0.19	0.19
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	Nil	Nil
Estimated female population aged 15-44 years England and Wales - 30.6.70	...	9,418,600	

Deaths : Male = 320 Female = 285 Total = 605

		<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	... ...	9.2	8.8
Death Rate for England and Wales	... ... ...	11.9	11.7
After application of Comparability Factor (1.06)	...	9.7	9.3

The death rate comparability figure is adjusted specifically to take account of any residential institutions in the area.

Population :

The estimated population given by the Registrar-General shows an increase of 260. The births registered during the year exceed the deaths registered by 502, representing therefore an immigrant increase of 242. The corresponding increase for 1969 was 103.

The chief causes of death, in order of frequency :

		<u>1969</u> (% of all deaths)	<u>1970</u> (% of all deaths)
(a)	Disease of the Heart and Circulatory System	... ... 249 = 39.5%	254 = 41.98%
*(b)	Cancer of all sites	... ... 157 = 24.9%	133 = 21.98%
(c)	Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	... ... ... 80 = 12.7%	77 = 12.73%
(d)	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	.. ... 72 = 11.4%	66 = 10.91%

*Whilst the percentage of deaths from all forms of Cancer is slightly lower, this should not be considered as statistically significant.

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHIUS

It is gratifying to report yet a further drop in the number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus, as shown in the following table :-

Deaths from Malignant Neoplasm of Lung and Bronchus :

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Male	34	31	36	29	26
Female	5	5	10	12	9
	39	36	46	41	35
As percentage of all deaths from all forms of Cancer	27.85%	21.43%	28.75%	26.11%	26.32%

CANCER

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer was 133 - (82 males and 51 females) of which 35 (26 males and 9 females) were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus - 26.32% of all cancer deaths. (The total of deaths attributed to Cancer includes 4 cases (2 males and 2 females) of leukaemia.)

For comparison, the number of deaths from Cancer and rates per 1,000 of the population in the District since 1961, are as follows :-

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population
1961	112	1.95
1962	107	1.79
1963	116	1.88
1964	119	1.86
1965	132	2.02
1966	140	2.12
1967	168	2.52
1968	160	2.36
1969	157	2.30
1970	133	1.94

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population	New Forest R.D.C.			England and Wales		
		I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.
1961	57,510	16.2	19.3	10.2	21.6	17.4	12.0
1962	59,750	14.81	20.33	9.47	21.4	18.0	11.9
1963	61,640	18.7	20.81	9.83	20.9	18.2	12.2
1964	63,770	13.6	20.7	9.15	20.0	18.4	11.3
1965	65,190	14.9	19.6	9.63	19.0	18.0	11.5
1966	65,950	14.1	19.33	9.17	18.9	17.7	11.7
1967	66,740	13.4	17.9	10.26	18.3	17.2	11.2
1968	67,610	19.0	16.4	9.6	18.0	16.9	11.9
1969	68,240	5.0	17.0	9.2	18.0	16.3	11.9
1970	68,500	9.0	16.2	8.8	18.0	16.0	11.7

IMR = Infant Mortality Rate expressed as per 1,000 live births.

BR = Birth Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.

DR = Death Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Authority :

- 1 Medical Officer of Health (part-time)
- 1 Chief Public Health Inspector
- 1 Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
- 4 Additional Public Health Inspectors
- 3 Student Public Health Inspectors

Laboratory Facilities :

Chemical examinations are carried out at the City of Southampton Laboratory, and bacteriological examinations at the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton. A fee is charged by the City of Southampton, but the Public Health Laboratory Service under the Public Health Laboratory Service Act, 1960, is now administered by a Board appointed by the Minister of Health, with its own legal status, and no fees are charged.

Ambulance Facilities :

The ambulances operating in the area are controlled for the full 24 hours, 7 days a week, from the County Central Control, Winchester, Tel: Winchester 61644, and requests for transport should be made to this Control only. The work in the area is shared between the main Station at Lymington, and the sub-Stations at Totton and Hythe, with assistance from the adjoining sub-Stations at Ringwood and Christchurch. All types of cases are conveyed.

THE FOLLOWING SERVICES ARE PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL :-

Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery

Details of the General Nurses and Midwives serving in the District who are able to give attention to cases at home on medical certificate are :-

A = Attached to Practice of General Practitioners.

BROCKENHURST :

Mrs. D.J. Miles,
Nurse's Cottage,
Meerut Road,
Brockenhurst -
Tel: Brockenhurst 2380

DIBDEN, MARCHWOOD, HYTHE and FAWLEY :

Miss Bazley,
13, Beechwood Road,
Fawley -
Tel: Blackfield 3097

Mrs. Y. Grey,
6, Nash Road Estate,
Dibden Purlieu -
Tel: Hythe 2049

Mrs. B. Burbidge,
52, Hillview Road,
Hollybank, Hythe -
Tel: Hythe 2202

Mrs. M. Petherick,
3, Foresters Cottages,
Blackfield Road, Fawley -
Tel: Blackfield 2653

} A - Drs. Forde, Guly, James and Tuckett.

} A - - do -
N.B. Attached to above Practice in Hythe, and also follows this Practice into Beaulieu Village.

} A - Half to Dr. Walker and half to Dr. Graves.
N.B. Different Practices.

Hythe : Attached to Drs. Hedley, Graves and Saywood for Midwifery.
Dr. Saywood for General only.

HYTHE :

Mrs. M.J. Parker,
18, Pinewood Crescent,
Hythe -
Tel: Hythe 8067

A - Hythe : Attached to Dr. Kay and Partners.

LYNDHURST, MINSTEAD and DENNY LODGE :

Mrs. B.M. Caunce,
Nurse's Cottage,
Campden House, Burley -
Tel: Burley 3370

SWAY :

Mrs. H.M. Gibson,
Nurse's Bungalow,
Station Road, Sway -
Tel: Sway 618

A - Drs. Stevenson, Simmonds and Martin.

TOTTON DISTRICT :

District Nurse/Midwives :

Miss E.A. Strange, 28, Shelley Road, Totton - Tel: Totton 2191	}	A - Drs. McQuitty, English and Munro.
Miss W. Puddiford, 8, Lanesbridge Close, Woodlands - Tel: Ashurst 2446	}	A - Drs. Tasker, Page and Whitworth.
Mrs. E. Patrick, 38, Shakespeare Drive, Totton - Tel: Totton 4168	}	A - - do - but for Dr. Whitworth only.
Miss D. Robinson, Westwood Cottage, Beechwood House, Bartley - Tel: Cadnam 2185		A - Drs. Cooper, Randall and Leftley.
Miss H.M. Davies, 1, Regis Cottage, Shepherds Road, Bartley - Tel: Cadnam 3220		A - Drs. Maynard and Browning. Unattached work in Totton, Eling, Houndsdown, Rushington and Marchwood.

District Nurse :

Mrs. M. Coombes, 36, Shakespeare Drive, Totton - Tel: Totton 3000	A - Drs. McQuitty, English and Munro.
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Home Help Service :

The object of the Home Help Service is to relieve anxiety by providing someone to help with the housework and care of children (if any) while the housewife is prevented from working by sickness or accident, or during confinement, or for any other persons aged and sick, requiring help. The Service does not exist to take the place of relatives or neighbours who can help, but to supplement their help or replace them if, for some reason, they are non-existent. The Divisional Office for the New Forest area is situated at the Health Clinic, Testwood Lane, Totton - Telephone Totton 3250, and is open to the public from 9.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. Monday to Friday (inclusive.) Applications, together with a medical recommendation, should be made there.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :

(a) Child Health Clinics :

COPYTHORNE	- Parish Hall, Alford's Corner, Winsor	... ... ...	1st & 3rd Thursdays
MARCHWOOD	- Military Welfare Centre, Mulberry Road, McMullen Camp	...	2nd & 4th Thursdays
PILLEY	- Memorial Hall	... ... ...	2nd Thursdays
SWAY	- Village Hall	... ... ...	1st Tuesday (No Doctor)
TOTTENHAM	- Health Clinic, Testwood Lane	...	Every Friday for patients of Drs. Maynard & Browning. Every Tuesday and Thursday for patients of Drs. McQuitty, Munro & Robertson.

(All Clinics commence at 2.0 p.m.)

(b) Day Nurseries Nil

SCHOOL CLINICS

(i) Dental Treatment :

Dental inspection and treatment by appointment is available at the following Dental Clinics through the Local Authority Dental Service for all school children at maintained schools, all pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers, and mentally handicapped patients attending training centres and industries :-

BROCKENHURST	- Dental Clinic, Brookley Road (Tel: Brockenhurst 3315)
HYTHE	- Dental Clinic, Hythe Medical Centre, Beaulieu Road (Tel: Hythe 2571)
LYMINGTON	- Health Clinic, New Street (Tel: Lymington 2384)
NEW MILTON	- Medical Inspection Room, Ashley County Primary School (Tel: New Milton 610694)
TOTTENHAM	- Dental Clinic, Abbotswood County Primary School, Ringwood Road (Tel: Totton 3500)

Mobile dental trailers also visit the rural schools throughout the area, and comprehensive dental treatment is available to all patients in the above categories who seek it. Appointments can be obtained through either the Dental Clinics, or the Chief Dental Officer, Health Department, The Castle, Winchester - Telephone: Winchester 4411, (Extn. 317.)

(ii) Minor Ailments : (for school and pre-school children)

TOTTON - Health Clinic, Testwood Lane - 1st & 3rd Tuesdays at 9.30 a.m.

LYMINGTON - Health Clinic, New Street - 1st Tuesday at 9.30 a.m.

(iii) Ophthalmic : (for school and pre-school children)

LYMINGTON }
CHRISTCHURCH }
HYTHE } Attendance only by appointment issued
TOTTON } by the County Medical Officer.

(iv) Speech Clinics : (by appointment)

CHRISTCHURCH - Health Clinic, Millhams Street - Thursdays and Fridays, a.m. and p.m.

HYTHE - Hythe Medical Centre - Mondays a.m. and p.m.

LYMINGTON - Health Clinic, New Street - Tuesdays a.m. and p.m.

RINGWOOD - "Greyfriars" - Wednesdays a.m. and p.m.

TOTTON - Health Clinic, Testwood Lane - Wednesdays a.m. and p.m.

Chest Clinics :

Totton Chest Clinic, Bullar Street, Southampton :

Monday, 10.0 a.m. - 12.0 noon New Cases
(4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. 1st Thursday - alternate months)

Thursday 9.0 a.m. - 11.0 a.m. and 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday, 4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. X-rays only.

Christchurch Hospital, Christchurch :

Monday, 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. and Friday, 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
(All consultations will be by appointment)

Chest X-ray Service :

7, Archers Road, Southampton :

Monday, 9.30 a.m. - 12.15 p.m. 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. and
5.00 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.

Tuesday, 9.30 a.m. - 12.15 p.m.

Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. - 12.15 p.m. 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Thursday, 9.30 a.m. - 12.15 p.m. 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

The Hospital, Hythe :

1st and 3rd Thursday in each month - 5.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.

- Notes :
1. Children under 10 years of age cannot be X-rayed. Those aged 10-14 years, only at written request of their General Practitioner.
 2. No sessions are held on Public Holidays, or on the evening of Christmas Eve.

Maternity Accommodation :

Maternity accommodation is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, and beds are provided at :-

Hythe Cottage Hospital, Hythe
Fenwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst
Hillrise Maternity Home, Lyndhurst

Applications for the admission of normal cases for social reasons are made to the County Medical Officer. Arrangements for the admission of abnormal cases and those requiring institutional confinement on account of medical conditions are made by the General Practitioner Obstetrician directly with the Institution concerned. (N.B. Patients expecting their first babies are now admitted by direct approach to hospital by General Practitioner.)

Hospitals :

The Hospitals in the District are administered by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board, through Hospital Management Committees: the Hospitals are :-

Hythe Cottage Hospital, Hythe
Fenwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst
Ashurst Hospital, Ashurst

Infectious disease cases are admitted to the Southampton Chest Hospital.

Private Nursing Homes registered under the
Public Health Act, 1936 :

The following Private Nursing Homes are registered under the above Act :-

"Peterscroft", Peterscroft Avenue, Ashurst
"Birchy Hill", Sway
"Forest Oaks", The Rise, Brockenhurst.

Mental Health Service :

The following additional information has been supplied by the County Council :-

Area Office : Newcourt House, New Street, Lymington -
Tel: Lymington 4242 - 9.0 a.m. - 5.0 p.m.
Mondays - Fridays.

Mental Health Service (Contd.)

Senior Mental Health
Social Worker : Mr. R. Welsby

Deputy Senior Mental
Health Social Worker : Mr. A.W. Herringshaw

Mental Health
Social Workers : Mr. B.W. Kirby
Mr. E.J. Walker
Mr. N.T. Steadman
Miss K.F. Hansell
Mrs. B. Rawlings

(During off-duty hours a Mental Health Social Worker can be contacted through Central Ambulance Control - Winchester 61644.)

Training Centres : Salterns Training Centre,
Commercial Road, Totton -
Tel: Totton 4211

John Farmer Junior Training
Centre,
Jumpers Road, Fairmile,
Christchurch -
Tel: Christchurch 3431

Christchurch Branch of the
Hampshire Training
Industries,
Jumpers Road, Fairmile,
Christchurch -
Tel: Christchurch 6114

Totton Branch of the
Hampshire Training
Industries,
Jacobs Gutter Lane,
Hounslow, Totton -
Tel: Totton 2597

THE PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Parish	Estimated Population	Resp.	M. & CNS.	Other Forms	I.	P.I.	
Total Notifications each Parish					1	1	
Food Poisoning					-	-	
Ophthalmia neonatorum					-	-	
Acute encephalitis					-	-	3
Tuber-culosis					-	-	1
Infective Jaundice					-	-	4
Whooping Cough					-	-	
Scarlet Fever					-	-	
Dysentery					-	-	
Measles					-	-	
Beaulieu	1,213	-	-	-	1	-	
Boldre	2,299	-	-	-	-	-	
Bramshaw	674	-	-	-	-	-	
Brockenhurst	2,925	3	-	-	-	-	
Copythorne	2,706	1	-	-	-	-	
Denny Lodge	473	1	-	2	1	-	
Dibden	14,964	287	-	3	9	1	301
East Boldre	809	-	-	-	-	-	
Eling	21,143	17	-	1	1	2	28
Exbury & Lepe	270	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fawley	9,402	80	-	3	8	2	99
Lyndhurst	3,178	3	2	-	1	-	6
Marchwood	2,263	6	-	-	-	-	12
Minstead	809	2	-	-	-	-	6
Netley Marsh	2,631	1	8	-	1	1	11
Rhinefield	136	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sway	2,605	-	2	-	1	-	3
Totals :	68,500	4 02	10	9	2	21	11
					2	-	472

Notifiable Cases (other than Tuberculosis)
notified during the year :

Disease	Total cases notified	Deaths
Measles	402	-
Dysentery	10	-
Scarlet Fever	9	-
Whooping Cough	2	-
Infective Jaundice ...	21	-
Acute Encephalitis -		
Infective	-	-
Post Infective ..	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	-
Food Poisoning	11	-
 Totals :	460	-

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified in the District.

Oral poliomyelitis vaccine is still the most popular form of administration, and is used with only occasional exception by General Practitioners, Child Health Clinics and School Clinics. Vaccination against poliomyelitis given was as follows :-

	<u>Primary Doses</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
	86	692
Figures supplied by C.M.O. of G.P's Computer		
Appointments ...	<u>862</u>	<u>191</u>
	<u>948</u>	<u>883</u>

MEASLES

402 cases were notified, the parishes affected being Brockenhurst (3), Copythorne (1), Denny Lodge (1), Dibden (287), Eling (17), Exbury and Lepe (1), Fawley (80), Lyndhurst (3), Marchwood (6), Minstead (2) and Netley Marsh (1).

The following table gives the number of cases since 1961, and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population :-

Measles (Contd.)

Year	Number of cases notified	Attack Rate
1961	1,203	20.92
1962	31	0.52
1963	1,637	26.55
1964	619	9.70
1965	1,052	16.14
1966	124	1.88
1967	1,560	23.37
1968	509	7.52
1969	51	0.74
1970	402	5.86

Vaccination against Measles :

The following gives the position since the inception in May 1968 of the vaccination scheme :-

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Total</u>
Vaccinated by Medical Officer of Health ...	549	519	342	1,410
Records received from County Medical Officer	482	694	424	1,600
Records received from County Medical Officer in respect of G.P's Computer Appointments ..	-	-	659	659
	<u>1,031</u>	<u>1,213</u>	<u>1,425</u>	<u>3,669</u>
	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>

Vaccination against Rubella (German Measles) :

In July 1970, the Department of Health and Social Security announced that Vaccination against Rubella (German Measles) would be offered to girls aged 11, 12 and 13 years. Priority was to be given to the latter age group, and parents would have the choice of having their girls vaccinated at school or by the family General Practitioner. Initially, the County Medical Officer invited the parents of school-girls to participate in the scheme, and your Medical Officer of Health on programming the sessions in the various schools collected the following information :-

Number of girls to be vaccinated at County Schools sessions	472
Number of girls to be vaccinated by own General Practitioner	31
Number of girls whose parents did not wish them to be vaccinated ...	30
	<u>533</u>

Vaccination against Rubella (German Measles) (Contd.)

On completion of the programme, the position was as follows :-

Number of girls vaccinated by Medical Officer of Health	... ... ... ...	440
Number of girls who failed to present themselves for vaccination	... ...	32
Records received by Medical Officer of Health from County Medical Officer regarding vaccinations by family G.P's		-
		<u>472</u>

DYSENTERY

10 cases were notified and concerned the parishes of Lyndhurst (2) and Netley Marsh (8). As usual in such cases, advice was given regarding personal hygiene, etc.

SCARLET FEVER

9 cases were notified in the following parishes :-

Dibden (3), Eling (1), Fawley (3) and Sway (2).

WHOOPING COUGH

Only 2 cases were notified, 1 each in the parishes of Eling and Netley Marsh. The following table gives the number of cases since 1961, and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population :-

Year	Number of cases notified	Attack Rate
1961	53	1.92
1962	14	0.23
1963	15	0.24
1964	55	0.86
1965	25	0.38
1966	37	0.56
1967	41	0.61
1968	40	0.60
1969	5	0.07
1970	2	0.02

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation :

Below is the number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation and booster treatment during the year, as compared with 1969; these include figures of General Practitioners Computer Appointments, as supplied by the County Medical Officer :-

Ages at date of final treatment	Number having full primary dose		Number having secondary treatment	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation alone :</u>	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Totals :	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
<u>Combined (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough) :</u>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Triple (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus)</u>				
Under 1	5	107	-	4
1 to 5	198	761	133	240
Others under 16 ..	24	1	94	30
Totals :	227	869	227	274
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus :</u>				
Under 1	-	1	-	2
1 to 5	18	47	121	489
Others under 16 ..	34	5	575	169
Totals :	52	53	696	660

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

21 notifications were received, involving the following parishes :-

Denny Lodge (2), Dibden (9), Fawley (8), Netley Marsh (1) and Sway (1).

TUBERCULOSIS

12 notifications of cases of Tuberculosis (10 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) were received, and 1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis was transferred into the District, as follows :-

Parish	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
<u>New Cases :</u>					
Denny Lodge ...	1	-	-	-	1
Dibden	1	-	-	-	1
Eling	2	3	1	1	7
Fawley	2	-	-	-	2
Lyndhurst ...	-	1	-	-	1
	6	4	1	1	12
<u>Transferred In :</u>					
Lyndhurst ...	1	-	-	-	1
Totals :	7	4	1	1	13

Parish	Removed from Register					Reason for Removal
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M	F	M	F		
Brockenhurst ..	1	-	-	-	1	Died
Eling	2	-	-	1	3	Died
Totals :	3	-	-	1	4	

Cause of death :-

In none of the 4 cases was death attributed to Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis (Contd.)

Number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register as at 31st December, 1969 :-	172	117	23	43	355
<u>Parish :</u>					
Beaulieu	5	2	3	1	11
Boldre	9	4	-	3	16
Bramshaw	1	3	-	2	6
Brockenhurst ...	5	8	1	3	17
Copythorne	12	-	3	4	19
Denny Lodge	2	-	-	-	2
Dibden	30	21	1	6	58
East Boldre	-	1	-	-	1
Eling	56	34	5	14	109
Exbury and Lepe ..	-	-	-	-	-
Fawley	23	21	5	6	55
Lyndhurst	8	11	-	1	20
Marchwood	4	6	1	1	12
Minstead	2	-	-	-	2
Netley Marsh ...	11	5	3	-	19
Rhinefield	-	-	-	-	-
Sway	8	5	2	2	17
Number on Register as at 31st December, 1970 :-	176	121	24	43	364
Net increase :-	4	4	1	-	9

Tuberculosis (Contd.)

New Cases - Age Groups :

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year ...	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 4 years ..	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9 "	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14 "	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 "	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 "	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 "	1	-	-	-	1
35 - 44 "	1	1	-	-	2
45 - 54 "	1	-	-	-	1
55 - 64 "	1	1	-	-	2
65 - 74 "	1	-	-	-	1
75 and over ...	1	2	1	1	5
Age unknown ...	-	-	-	-	-
Totals :	6	4	1	1	12

Comparative Table of the number and rate per 1,000 of the population of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis for the years 1961 - 1970 :

Year	Popu- lation	New Cases		Deaths	New Cases Rate per 1,000 Population	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
		P.	N.P.			
1961	57,510	31	4	3	0.61	0.05
1962	59,750	25	9	1	0.56	0.02
1963	61,640	26	4	4	0.49	0.06
1964	63,770	19	5	2	0.37	0.03
1965	65,190	10	3	2	0.20	0.03
1966	65,950	11	5	2	0.24	0.03
1967	66,740	9	2	2	0.16	0.03
1968	67,610	9	1	2	0.15	0.03
1969	68,240	17	2	-	0.27	-
1970	68,500	10	2	-	0.17	-

B.C.G. Vaccination :

This valuable service is still made available to school-children between the ages of 13 and 14, by the School Health Service.

After-Care in Tuberculosis :

Tuberculosis patients in the District come under the care of Dr. M.E. Moore, Chest Physician at Totton and Southampton, and after-care of these patients is supervised by the Totton and District Tuberculosis After-Care Committee, the remainder of the District being supervised by the Christchurch Committee.

SMALLPOX

652 children up to the age of 16 years were vaccinated, and 116 re-vaccinated. Of the former, the figure of 557 was supplied by the County Medical Officer as having been dealt with by General Practitioners under the County's Computer Appointments Scheme.

GENERAL REMARKS

The population of the area has now reached 68,500, having increased an estimated 260. The birth rate was slightly lower, being 16.2 as compared with 17.0 in 1969. The national birth rate for England and Wales was 16.0. The infantile mortality rate was 9, and the national rate for England and Wales was 18.0. The number of deaths (605) was 26 less than in 1969, the death rate being 8.8 and, after application of the Comparability Factor, 9.3. The national rate for 1970 was 11.7.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER :

The District is supplied with water by two Statutory Undertakings, the City of Southampton and the West Hampshire Water Company. The District Council purchase water in bulk from the former for the supply at Lepe, which has been maintained satisfactorily. The waterside parishes of Marchwood, Dibden, Fawley and Exbury are receiving water derived from the River Test supply at Testwood which has been in continuous use since April 1968. The central part of Totton continues to receive water which is partly derived from Otterbourne wells and partly from the River Itchen supply. The remainder of the Council's area supplied by this Undertaking receives water from Timsbury wells, which at times of peak demands is supplemented by water derived from the River Test supply, Otterbourne wells and the River Itchen supply.

The water supplied by the West Hampshire Water Company comes from the River Avon at Knapp Mill where treatment consists of rapid and slow sand filtration, followed by super chlorination and dechlorination, and a well in the chalk at Hale where the only treatment necessary is chlorination.

EXTENSION OF MAINS AND OTHER WORKS
INCIDENTAL TO WATER SUPPLIES

The following mains were laid during the year :-

(1) City of Southampton :

<u>Parish</u>		<u>Length of Mains laid yards</u>	<u>Diameter of Mains</u>
Copythorne	...	150	3"
"	...	136	4"
Dibden	...	83	3"
"	...	40	4"
Eling	...	381	3"
"	...	1,757	4"
"	...	245	8"
"	...	30	12"
"	...	30	24"
"	...	1,680	30"
Marchwood	...	17	4"
Netley Marsh	...	28	3"
		<u>4,577</u>	

(2) West Hampshire Water Company :

<u>Parish</u>		<u>Length of Mains laid yards</u>	<u>Diameter of Mains</u>
Rhinefield/Sway	...	2,570	14"
"		400	3"
Sway	... ...	1,326	12"
		<u>4,296</u>	

The following list gives the number of premises in parishes supplied with main water, as noted in the Water Companies' records :-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Dwellings supplied</u>	<u>Revised estimated population supplied</u>
Beaulieu	374	1,136
Boldre	730	2,266
Bramshaw	195	606
Brockenhurst ..	991	2,892
Copythorne ...	881	2,657
Denny Lodge ...	49	313
Dibden	4,707	14,809
East Boldre ...	304	789
Eling	7,004	20,979
Exbury & Lepe .	81	252
Fawley	2,928	9,153
Lyndhurst	1,056	3,033
Marchwood	428	2,075
Minstead	246	778
Netley Marsh ..	576	2,590
Rhinefield	44	111
Sway	1,032	2,485
Totals :	21,626	66,924

WATER ANALYSES

(i) City of Southampton :

(a) Bacteriological Examinations :

Water supplied is subject to regular bacteriological examinations by the Public Health Bacteriologist, Winchester, and the Waterworks Chemist of the City Analyst's Department, Southampton. The following table shows the results of these examinations of treated waters during 1970 :-

Origin of Sample	Total No. of Samples	Number of samples showing probable numbers of B.Coli. present in 100 ml.			
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present
Timsbury Wells	101	101	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford Wells	153	153	Nil	Nil	Nil
Otterbourne Wells	153	153	Nil	Nil	Nil
River Itchen Supply	102	101	Nil	1	Nil
River Test Supply	103	101	Nil	1	1*
Totals :	612	609	Nil	2	1*

*One sample indicated 13 B.Coli present. Samples taken immediately before and after it, indicated NIL present.

(b) Chemical Analyses :

The table on page 27 shows the results in milligrams per litre of typical chemical analyses of water from the City's five sources of supply.

(c) Sources of Supply :

The sources of supply remain as last year. Water from all the sources is sterilised with chlorine, with the exception of the River Test Supply, where chlorine dioxide is used. Water at both river sources is subject to a process of clarification and partial softening, followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters.

Treated Water 1970	Otterbourne Wells	Twyford Wells	Timsbury Wells	River Itchen	River Test
<u>General Chemical Analysis :</u>					
Colour (⁰ Hazen)	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
Free Chlorine as Cl ...	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	Nil
Combined Chlorine as Cl	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.05
Chlorine Dioxide as Cl	-	-	-	-	0.17
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	21	16	22	4	3
Free and Saline					
Nitrogen as N	< 0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.07
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Nitric Nitrogen as N ...	4.4	4.9	3.9	4.0	4.9
Oxygen absorbed from N/80					
Permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27°C	0.08	< 0.02	0.02	0.09	0.40
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	235	200	265	130	160
Total Dissolved Solids (dried at 160°C) ...	350	320	390	240	280
pH	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.0
<u>Hardness :</u>					
Temporary Hardness as CaCO ₃	235	200	265	130	160
Permanent Hardness as CaCO ₃	30	30	30	30	35
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	265	230	295	160	195
Total Hardness (⁰ Clark)	18.6	16.1	20.7	11.2	13.7
<u>Mineral Analysis :</u>					
Calcium as Ca	103	90	116	53	73
Magnesium as Mg	2	1.5	3.5	2	2.5
Sodium as Na	11	10	12	10	11
Carbonate as CO ₃ ...	143	120	160	66	95
Chloride as Cl	16	14	17	16	17
Sulphate as SO ₄	10	12	17	13	20
Silicate as SiO ₂	13	12	14	9	10
Nitrate as NO ₃	19	22	17	18	22
Nitrite as NO ₂	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Zinc as Zn	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Iron as Fe	0.10	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
Copper as Cu	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Lead as Pb	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
Aluminium as Al	-	-	-	0.35	0.25
Anionic Detergent as Manoxol OT	< 0.05	0.06	0.06	< 0.05	0.06
Fluorine as F	0.18	0.15	0.34	0.14	0.17
Conductivity (micromhos/ cm at 25°C)	530	460	590	380	410

(ii) West Hampshire Water Company :

(a) Bacteriological Examination :

Tests were taken each day of the water leaving the works, and all were of Class I standard.

(b) Chemical Analyses :

The following are typical chemical analyses of the water from the River Avon and Hale sources :-

Chemical results in milligram per litre	Mains Water	
	River Avon Derived	Hale Borehole
Appearance	Bright & clear	Bright & clear
Turbidity (Jackson Units) ...	Nil - 1	Nil
Taste	Nil	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	2 - 10	Nil
Odour	Nil	Very faint chlorinous
pH	7.4 - 8.1	7.6 - 7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide	3 - 12	10 - 16
Electric Conductivity	300 - 480	510
Total Solids	200 - 330	328
Chlorine present as Chloride ..	16 - 18	18 - 19
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	130 - 220	220 - 230
Hardness : Total	170 - 250	255 - 262
Carbonate	130 - 210	220 - 225
Non-Carbonate	20 - 40	34 - 36
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.2 - 4.0	5.6 - 5.8
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.05 - 0.120	0.05 - 0.08
Oxygen Absorbed	0.50 - 1.2	0.02 - 0.2
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.03 - 0.120	0.000
Residual Chlorine	0.2 - 0.5	0.2 - 0.3
Metals : Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Manganese ...	Nil	Absent
<u>MINERAL ANALYSES -</u>		
<u>Typical Normal Flow</u>		
Calcium	86.4	98
Magnesium	4.9	6
Sodium	11.0	14
Potassium	2.4	2
Organic etc.	5.8	3
Carbonate	126.0	138
Sulphate	14.0	16
Chloride	18.0	18
Nitrate	15.5	25
Silica	6.0	8

These results indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic uses. The sources of supply and treatment are the same as in previous years.

(iii) Other Supplies :

Samples from wells and other private supplies were taken by the Department, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Southampton for bacteriological examination :-

Number taken	...	...	8
" satisfactory	...		5
" unsatisfactory	..		3

In the case of the unsatisfactory samples, advice was given on steps to ensure a safe supply.

SWIMMING POOLS

31 samples were taken from the pools serving the undermentioned schools. Tests were also carried out with the aid of a Tintometer for assessing the residual chlorine and pH value of the water at the poolside. Except for one sample with very slight pollution the rest were all satisfactory.

School

Abbotswood County Junior
Bartley County Secondary
Blackfield County Junior
Hardley County Secondary
Testwood County Secondary
Foxlease Girl Guides
Training Centre

DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor has kindly supplied the following information :-

(1) Premises connected to the Public Sewers :

Boldre	...	...	...	...	3
Brockenhurst	...	...	...		2
Dibden	...	...	...	...	113
East Boldre	...	...	...		2
Eling	...	...	...	...	76
Fawley	...	...	...	...	118
Lyndhurst	..	...	...	...	1
Netley Marsh and Copythorne					15
Sway	...	...	...	...	9
				Total :	<u>339</u>

(ii) Sewer Extensions :

		<u>Length</u> Yards	<u>Diameter</u>
Calmore Development Area	... ...	1,039	48"
(Surface water sewers) ..	... ...	491	30"
		834	24"
		257	18"
		958	15"
		750	12"
		360	9"
		61	6"
Dene Road and Dene Way, Ashurst	..	244	6"
Heathey Close, Sway	... ... ..	97	6"
Fairview Parade, Dibden Purlieu	..	17	12"
		98	9"
		53	6"
Spurr Estate, Fawley	... ... ..	849	6"
(May Crescent, Alum Close, Crawte Avenue, Hobson Way & Rollestone Road)		191	9"
Hollybank and Mullins Estate, Hythe (Surface water and soil sewers) ..		217	6"
		179	15"
		517	18"
		174	21"
		17	24"

The total length of public sewers in the Rural District is now 119 miles.

(iii) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes - Improvements, proposed and under construction :

Parish of Copythorne :

A sewer extension to drain ten existing properties adjacent Whin-whistle Road, Wellow, is proposed in 1971/72. This forms an extension of a sewer in the Romsey and Stockbridge Rural District Council area where work has been completed to revised levels to accommodate this scheme.

Parish of Dibden :

A sewerage scheme to provide drainage for an area of land in North Dibden bounded by Mullins Lane, Claypits Lane, Roman Road and Nash Road is being designed. The scheme may also provide drainage to some properties adjacent to this area on the northern boundary.

Parish of Eling :

The surface water sewerage scheme for Calmore Development Area has been completed, and main soil sewers to serve this area are to be constructed in 1971.

Construction of a sewer extension in Pauletts Lane and Loperwood was commenced in October 1970, and is programmed for completion in February 1971. This scheme will serve twelve existing properties.

A small flood relief scheme for properties adjacent Fir Road and Wood Road, Ashurst, is to be undertaken in March/April, 1971.

(iii) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes (Contd.)

Parish of Fawley :

A hydrographic survey for the proposed effluent outfall pipeline to Southampton Water has been completed and approvals to the siting of the discharge point are being sought. Since the original proposals outlined for the modernisation of the sewerage system were put forward, certain changes have taken place in the concept of the drainage area and amendments to the scheme are being investigated.

It is anticipated that the surface water scheme to serve Spurr Estates site off Rollestane Road will be implemented during 1971, the construction to be undertaken by Hampshire County Council in conjunction with street works.

Parish of Lyndhurst :

The proposals for a new sewage disposal works, together with improvements to the sewerage system, have been approved in principle by the Department of the Environment. It is anticipated that tenders for this scheme will be invited in January 1972.

Parish of Marchwood :

Construction of the sewerage scheme is well advanced, and should be operational during the summer 1971.

(iv) Analysis of Sewage Disposal Works Effluents :

Analysis of sewage disposal works effluents during 1970, sampled by the Hampshire River Authority, are tabulated below :-

Sewage Disposal Works	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Most Unsatisfactory	Totals
Bank, Lyndhurst ...	-	-	-	-
Blackfield Estate ..	1	1	-	2
Boldre	-	-	-	-
Brockenhurst ...	1	-	-	1
Canterton Lane, Brook	-	1	-	1
East End Estate ...	1	-	-	1
Eling	3	-	-	3
Hatchett	1	-	-	1
Lyndhurst	-	-	-	-
Marchwood Estate (Site No. 16) ...	-	2	-	2
Marchwood Estate (Site No. 83) ...	1	1	-	2
Minstead Estate ...	1	-	-	1
Norley Wood Estate	-	-	-	-
Slowhill Copse ...	3	-	-	3
Sway	-	-	-	-
 Totals :	12	5	-	17

PUBLIC CLEANSING

At the end of the year the whole of the District, involving approximately 22,950 properties, was receiving a weekly collection. The practice of supplying new refuse vehicles with washing facilities for the crews was continued, and soap and clean hand-towels were issued daily. In addition, protective clothing was issued to ensure the ability of the men to continue working in adverse weather conditions.

Staff :

The establishment of men was as follows :-

1	...	...	...	...	Foreman
1	...	...	...	...	Driver/Sub-Foreman
11	...	...	...	...	Drivers
2	...	...	...	...	Tractor Drivers
3	...	...	...	...	Refuse Collectors/ Spare Drivers
28	...	...	...	...	Refuse Collectors
1	...	...	...	...	Yard Labourer
2	...	...	...	...	Motor Vehicle Fitters

The number of refuse collectors included only three spare men, as recommended by the Work Study Consultants, but in practice this did not prove sufficient to cover absenteeism and to permit the operation of full crews as had been promised to the men. It was considered that a pool of five men was nearer the figure required to meet all contingencies.

Because of development in Hythe, Holbury and Totton, and a request by the Esso Oil Company for a refuse collection, it was considered that the establishment laid down by the Consultants could not be maintained. Many new properties would have to be given a service, and this would involve a review of all the refuse collection rounds in order to equalise the work load allocated to each vehicle. The work study scheme, which started in October 1968, had meant that since that time all extra properties have been absorbed with the establishment laid down at that time. The scheme allowed for expansion sufficient to cope with infill building during the next one to two years, but the warning was given that any concentration of new building in one area would necessitate revision of the rounds and may require an increase in staff. It was hoped to start the review of the rounds early in the new year, and I shall then be in a position to state what extra staff, if any, will be required during the next financial year.

Absenteeism :

During the month of March an average of 9.9 men was away each day because of sickness, holidays, etc., and in April the average increased to 12 men per day. Every possible step was taken to fill the vacancies, but as this proved unsuccessful the services of a local firm supplying temporary manpower were used, but in the long run this proved a costly item in view of the surcharge which had to be made. It became apparent that where a round fell behind as a result of undercrewing the remaining men were unable to catch up on the outstanding work, although it was sometimes possible to maintain the normal day of collection for short periods. It was decided to look into the question of men who were habitually sick and/or absent for no apparent reason, and it may prove essential that action be taken to relieve the refuse collection service of these men, although at the present time this would cause even more difficulty in view of the fact that no men are coming forward to take their place.

Heavy Goods Vehicle Driving Licence :

For some time it has been impossible to reach the establishment of three spare drivers. All drivers of refuse collection vehicles had to be in possession of a Heavy Goods Vehicle Driving Licence, and accordingly the Council decided on a scheme of training personnel for this purpose, although agreement had to be made with the Union concerned to ensure that once trained a man's services would be retained for a reasonable period. Difficulty had been experienced in recruiting men who were prepared to train as drivers, and also in arranging the necessary instruction. The possibility of training one of the existing heavy goods vehicle drivers as an instructor was explored, and it was hoped that he would be able to attend a Course early in the New Year.

Collection of Indestructible Household Refuse :

The Council continued to provide facilities on tips to fulfil its obligations under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, for use by members of the public, and this arrangement worked very well although complaints did arise that the tips were not open at week-ends. It was felt that some of the local dumping of waste material may have been caused by the fact that none of the Council's workmen was available on the tips on Saturdays, but it was doubtful whether the extra cost involved could be justified. A small number of motor vehicles was delivered to the Council's "pound", and subsequently removed by arrangement with a local scrap dealer.

Collection of Indestructible Household Refuse (Contd.)

It has been found in the past that the use of old side-loading vehicles for special collections and salvage did not always prove satisfactory, and approval was sought for the purchase of a small towing vehicle, together with three trailers. Some requests for special collections had to wait a considerable time before the work could be carried out, and I anticipated that the use of a trailer which could be left on the site would do much to speed up this service. Despite the fact that the Council charge for this service it was not, in every case, economic and the use of a number of trailers would lighten the work load of the special collection staff.

Payment of Salvage Bonus :

As the total amount received for salvage was £391.19s.3d, a bonus of £6.2s.9d was allocated to each man on the payroll in December 1970 and who had been regularly employed during the past twelve months. Other employees received payment on a pro rata basis. The total quantity of waste was 103 tons, and the additional income was the result of the price per ton being increased in August 1970. I regret to say, however, that the total bonus gave little incentive for collecting salvage, but on the credit side all paper disposed of as salvage meant there was less to be dealt with on the refuse tips. It appeared to me most unfair that some men who are making little effort to collect salvage should be included in the scheme, but at present the lack of a convenient weighbridge made it impossible to pay a bonus on a strictly pro rata basis. This may well prove possible should the proposed removal of the Depot to Marchwood take place.

Trade Refuse and Salvage Agreements :

The charges applicable to these Agreements were fixed in February 1963, and it was considered that they should be revised. Accordingly, the revised charge per bin per collection was 1s.9d, and there was a similar increase in the charge for the collection of salvage, namely £4.10s.0d per year. This involved a certain amount of upheaval with the need to prepare new Agreements, but it was anticipated that most of the existing Agreements would be renewed, as this was a particularly useful service provided by the Council.

Refuse Collection Vehicles :

Two vehicles were replaced as part of the normal vehicle renewal programme. Increased bulk refuse had been making the purchase of sophisticated vehicles with automatic continuous loading vital to effect the economies in the use of manpower. Dennis Paxits were bought, as these were proving more effective in dealing with the collection problem in the heavily built-up areas.

Refuse Collection Vehicles (Contd.)

There were still a number of very old vehicles, but it is thought that by the end of next year these will have been replaced, and it is then hoped that the overall cost of vehicle maintenance will begin to reduce, although it was a pity that there was no commercial value attached to refuse vehicles, and the only alternative appeared to be the practice carried out in the past of 'cannibalising' for spare parts. The vehicle fleet was as follows :-

Refuse Collection :

Dennis Paxit IIIA	...	...	...	1
Dennis Paxit Major IIIA	...	...		4
Musketeers	..	...	...	6
Dennis 12 cu.yd. Side-loader	...			3
Morris 1000 Van (petrol driven)				1
Land-Rover	..	...	...	1

Refuse Disposal :

Karrier - 5-ton tipper	...	...	1
International B.100 Tractor	...		1
Fordson Major Tractor	..	...	1
International Payloader H.30	...		1

Except where stated, these all have diesel engines.

Transport Act, 1968 :

The establishment of the Department was increased by another motor vehicle fitter, and it was hoped that the mechanical condition of the vehicles could be brought up to a satisfactory standard. Emphasis was placed on the safety of vehicles, and the Council's maintenance arrangements were examined. The existing fitter, working on his own, was unable to deal with the twenty vehicles operated by the Department, and it was impossible at all times to undertake the regular maintenance either, as was now required by law. It appeared reasonable to employ fitters in the ratio of one for ten vehicles, and it did not seem fair that Local Authorities should rely on the fact that refuse vehicles were exempt from certain provisions of the Transport Act but rather that the standard of maintenance should be of the highest order. In the first instance, both fitters were employed in bringing the older vehicles up to a proper standard of repair. Subsequently, it would be possible to keep all vehicles up to a satisfactory condition by more frequent examinations and servicing.

Operational Statistics :

(1) Trade Refuse Agreements (Section 73) ...	120
(2) Agreements, Extra Collection (Section 74) ...	1
(3) Salvage Agreements	83

Refuse Disposal Sites :

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping, but as a result of work study only two sites were used - Holbury and Longdown. It was the acute shortage of such disposal sites that led the Council to consider the whole question of refuse incineration, which is mentioned later.

Negotiations were carried out with the Forestry Commission to change the position of the fence at Longdown. Trouble had been experienced on this site in the past because waste paper was blown from the tipping area for considerable distances, and the co-operation of the Forestry Commission regarding this difficult problem was most appreciated. To maintain conditions of proper controlled tipping meant the purchase, at great cost, of covering material. Very little suitable material is now delivered to the tips. Both sites were test-baited for rodents and any infestations were eliminated.

Holbury tip proved to be a very difficult one for the purpose of refuse disposal, as a result of the effluent discharging into a nearby stream. On a number of occasions this effluent was subjected to analysis and this was always "highly polluting." Clearly, there will be no easy solution to this problem other than the incineration of all refuse, when it is considered that any effluent then flowing from the site will not cause any problems of pollution. However, steps were taken to construct a catch-pit to contain the effluent from the tip, and this was emptied as often as was necessary. This again proved a costly item but prevented, to a large degree, pollution gaining access to the stream.

Refuse Incineration Scheme :

The final report of the Consultants was received and discussed at a special meeting. The Council's planning application was deferred to enable a site visit to take place. The report of the Consultants was submitted to the Committee, together with a report by Chief Officers, and it was decided that refuse should be burnt in a continuous incineration plant to be built on a proposed site at Marchwood. It was anticipated that the plant would need to be designed at an estimated capital cost of £873,250 to process twelve tons per hour. At the same time the owners of Holbury Tip were asked to renew the licence for continued use by the Council, and that other sites be investigated for future use. Consultants were appointed in connection with the design and construction of the plant. It was unfortunate that considerable delay occurred from the time the Council's planning application was made and the eventual receipt of the permission. Delay occurred both at the County Council level and also at the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Refuse Incineration Scheme (Contd.)

As a result, at the end of the year the Council's Officers were still not in a position to proceed with negotiations for the acquisition of the site, but the Consultants' report had been accepted by the Ministry, subject to clarification of two technical points, and they had indicated that loan sanction would be available when precise cost figures were known.

Subsequently, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government directed the County Council not to grant planning permission without special authorisation, but eventually the Local Planning Authority were authorised by the Department of the Environment to determine the Council's planning application.

Instructions had been given for a certificate of outline permission to be issued and authority was received for negotiations to be re-opened for the purchase of the land. In view of the urgent need for refuse disposal sites, it was earnestly hoped that all possible steps would be taken to expedite the construction of the plant. It appeared that the existing site at Longdown would be filled before the incinerator would be available, and I envisaged the utmost difficulty in finding another suitable site in the vicinity. Should this not prove the case, considerable expense will be involved in transporting all refuse to Holbury, and this will also mean another revision of the refuse collection rounds.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING

The Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Ltd. of Botley was again responsible for carrying out the cleansing of the cesspools, which are emptied twice-yearly by the Council as a charge on the rates, and they did so in their usual courteous and efficient manner. The provision of a third emptying per year of cesspools was under consideration, but the problem was, of course, to dispose of liquid from this source as disposal sites were very difficult to find. However, the Cleansing Service managed to overcome this problem by persuading farmers to allow the discharge of liquid on to their land, and the Engineer and Surveyor continued to permit the disposal of twenty loads of cesspool contents per day into the Slowhill Copse Sewage Disposal Works at Marchwood. The Department asked that consideration be given by the Council to providing further sites for this purpose, possibly by modifying the Sewage Disposal Works at Brockenhurst.

There were 78 new applications for cesspits to be emptied, which included 10 premises constructed during the year, and 68 existing premises without previous service. At the end of the year, after allowing for properties now connected to the main sewer, 2,367 cesspools were included in the scheme.

Cesspool Cleansing (Contd.)

An application by the contractors for an 11% increase in charges was granted with effect from the 1st January 1970.

Parish	Number of Cesspools receiving service
Beaulieu	131
Boldre	350
Bramshaw	111
Brockenhurst	78
Copythorne	143
Denny Lodge	44
Dibden	138
East Boldre	147
Eling	49
Exbury	33
Fawley	256
Lyndhurst	28
Marchwood	204
Minstead	158
Netley Marsh	137
Rhinefield	42
Sway	318
Total :	2,367

CARAVANS AND OTHER MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

By the end of the year there was a total of 75 licensed sites, of which 58 catered for single residential caravans and 17 for multiple sites of three or more residential caravans. In addition, there was a Council site at Holbury with accommodation for up to 66 vans. In all, there were 656 residential caravans on licensed sites.

Two licensed sites were for holiday caravans, one in respect of a transit site at Ower for 35 vans where there was a seasonal licence from April to September. This site continues to function very satisfactorily, and was being used mainly as an intermediate stop for people taking their vans to and from the Continent prior to embarking on the car ferries to France or the Isle of Wight. Facilities on this site include water stand-pipes and waste gullies connected to water-borne drainage in various positions on the fields, in addition to the main central building containing flush toilets, wash-hand basins and showers with hot and cold water, and shaving points in the male conveniences.

Caravans and Other Moveable Dwellings (Contd.)

There were no serious contraventions of Site Licence Conditions this year, but the main problem in this respect occurred at Calshot Labour Camp Site which catered for short-stay caravans housing workers employed on the building of the Fawley Power Station. The contraventions on the Site were constantly recurring with the changeover of caravans, and involved infringement of Conditions affecting the distances between caravans and from roadways, provision of adequate standings and siting of sheds. Although these matters were taken up with the management at regular intervals, it was anticipated that this Site would close down halfway through 1971 when the recurring problems should be finally resolved. The following Licences were issued during the year :-

(a) Site with only 1 caravan :

Temporary Licences (including renewals)	...	10
Permanent Licences	...	1

(b) Sites with more than 2 caravans :

Temporary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	1
Permanent Licences	Nil

(c) Sites for seasonal use only :

Permanent Licences	Nil
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HOUSING

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Council's Housing Manager :-

(1) Number of applicants on the Council's waiting list as at 31st December 1970	...	...	1,140
(2) Number of applicants re-housed in 1970 :-			
(i) From slum clearance properties	...	24	
(ii) From caravans	...	34	
(iii) General needs applicants	...	107	
(iv) On health grounds	...	9	
(v) Sponsored Industrial workers	...	48	222

As there will be only a small number of new properties completed in 1971 (8) so far as can be assessed, it is anticipated that the Council should be able to re-house approximately 125 families during this year.

One gypsy-type family has been re-housed during 1970.

It will be noted that there is yet another increase in the number of applications for Council tenancies. As so few properties are scheduled for completion in 1971, the number of applications registered is likely to increase still further during this year. However, 1972 should see completion of many new properties and it is hoped there may be a reduced number of applications registered at the end of that year.

TABLE I :

Number of units of accommodation completed during 1970
by the Council and Private Enterprise :

Parish	Erected by Council		Erected by Private Enterprise	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Beaulieu ...	-	-	2	3
Boldre .. .	-	-	3	4
Bramshaw ...	-	2	1	2
Brockenhurst	-	-	17	3
Copythorne ...	6	14	11	11
Dibden .. .	-	-	139	132
East Boldre ..	-	-	1	-
Eling .. .	-	-	22	75
Exbury .. .	-	-	-	-
Fawley .. .	84	80	24	95
Lyndhurst ...	-	-	5	8
Marchwood ...	-	-	2	2
Minstead ...	-	-	2	-
Netley Marsh	-	16	5	-
Rhinefield ...	-	-	-	1
Sway .. .	-	-	25	34
Totals :	90	112	259	370

TABLE II :

Number of houses built by the Council and Private Enterprise,
population and number of applicants on Council's Housing
List for 1961 - 1970 :

Year	Number of applicants on Council's Housing List	Houses, Bungalows & Flats erected by :-		Total	Population of District
		Council	Private Enterprise		
1961	580	104	529	633	57,510
1962	610	204	558	762	59,750
1963	701	68	459	527	61,640
1964	769	56	527	571	63,770
1965	783	115	410	525	65,190
1966	807	116	471	587	65,950
1967	740	216	357	573	66,740
1968	810	219	426	645	67,610
1969	915	90	259	349	68,240
1970	1,140	112	370	482	68,500

TABLE III :

Particulars of houses, bungalows and flats
owned by the District Council :

Bramshaw	...	...	...	14
Beaulieu	...	...	...	74
Boldre	...	...	...	60
Brockenhurst	...	...	...	119
Copythorne	...	...	...	56
Dibden	...	...	...	1,188
East Boldre	...	...	...	26
Eling	...	...	...	1,054
Fawley	...	...	...	615
Lyndhurst	...	...	...	119
Marchwood	..	...	...	85
Minstead	..	...	...	13
Netley Marsh	...	...	...	34
Sway	..	...	...	102
				<u><u>3,559</u></u>

UNFIT HOUSES PROGRAMME

As a result of a survey carried out during 1969 the Council undertook to commence a Fourth Unfit Houses Programme, which will involve the inspection of some 180-200 houses. Implementation of this programme has, in fact, been instituted, and already some 35 houses have been dealt with, either formally or informally. The policy of accepting offers from owners to renovate some of these unfit dwellings continues, encouraged by the aid of Improvement Grants. Difficult cases still remain, however, where they involve elderly persons (living alone in substandard properties) who are, naturally, very reluctant to accept the idea of being re-housed in Council accommodation. Considerable care is exercised in dealing with such cases.

Improvement Area :

A survey was completed with regard to the possibility of the Council declaring an Improvement Area. A small pilot scheme involving some 24 houses in the Totton area was prepared and submitted to the Public Health Committee. This has been accepted in principle, and at the moment is awaiting further consideration by the Finance and General Purposes Committee. Here again it is necessary, and indeed essential, to obtain the co-operation of both tenants and owners in order to get such a scheme under way, and a considerable amount of public relations work has been undertaken in this respect.

Qualification Certificates :

Since the Housing Act, 1969 came into being, a significant increase in the number of applications for Qualification Certificates under Section 44(1) has been received and dealt with, as follows :-

Qualification Certificates (Contd.)

(a) Number of Applications received	...	...	...	85
(b) Number of Applications granted	...	...	...	7
(c) Number of Applications refused	...	...	...	20

Some 40 cases have been referred back to Landlords for minor or other items of disrepair to be carried out, and 18 cases will be decided in 1971.

With regard to the number of applications refused, it was interesting to find on investigation that either the Landlords or their Agents were not familiar with the Act, or had not bothered to check their houses properly, because in practically every case the premises did not qualify, by reason of being deficient in one or more of the necessary standard amenities.

During the latter part of the year the Housing Inspector was attached for duty with the South Hampshire Plan Technical Unit, Winchester, in order to take part in the carrying out of a specially prepared random survey to find out more about the present condition and amenity of houses in the Southern part of Hampshire, as well as some details about the people living there. This exercise was very similar in content, design and organisation, to the National House Condition Survey which was undertaken by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1967, and which formed the basis of most of the recommendations in the White Paper "Old Houses into New Homes." The New Forest parishes of Fawley, Dibden, Marchwood, Eling, Netley Marsh and Copythorne were included as forming part of the study area, and when the final details have been processed, I am hoping the relevant parts will be made available to the Local Authorities concerned.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES DEMOLISHED
OR CLOSED DURING 1970

		Number of Houses	Number of persons displaced	Number of families displaced
1. <u>Housing Act, 1957 :</u>				
(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure	... ...	32	44	22
(b) Closed - Under Sections 16(4) and 17(1)	.. ... ... ...	3	23	7
(c) Parts of buildings closed - Section 18	... ... ...	-	-	-
2. <u>Unfit houses made fit :</u>				
(a) After FORMAL NOTICE - Section 16	... ... ... ...	5		
(b) After INFORMAL ACTION	... ... ... ...	2		
(c) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	... ... ...	Nil		

Individual Unfit Houses Demolished
or Closed during 1970 (Contd.)

3. Houses in which defects were remedied -
(other than unfit houses made fit) :

(a) After Formal Notice under Public Health Act	... ...	3
(b) After Informal action by Local Authority	... ... ...	56

4. Miscellaneous :

Number of persons re-housed by the Council as a result of action under the Housing Acts during 1970	66
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5. Overcrowding :

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Nil
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	... ... ...	Nil
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	... ... ...	Nil
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ... ... ... ...	Nil
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.. ... ... ... ...	1
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	.. ...	4
(d) Particulars of any case in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	Nil

6. Rent Act, 1957 -

Certificate of Disrepair :

No applications were received or dealt with during the year.

7. Number of Standard and Improvement Grants :

The undermentioned table in respect of Standard and Improvement Grants dealt with during the year was submitted by the Engineer and Surveyor :-

Grants	Number of applications received	Number of applications approved
Standard ...	68	60*
Discretionary	59	41

*includes 2 reduced Standard Grants.

NUISANCES

125 alleged nuisances were reported and the necessary action was taken to abate same, as shown below :-

Number of Notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936 :-

(Statutory)	11
(Informal)	49

Number of nuisances abated :-

(Statutory)	8
(Informal)	114

VERMINOUS PREMISES

55 visits were made to treat premises for fleas, cockroaches and fly infestations. Most of these were carried out by the Pest Operator under the control of the Pest Officer, and they were also involved in one visit in respect of treatment for bed bugs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

To ensure the proper standards are maintained, the target for regular routine inspections of all food premises is as follows :-

Canteens	}	3 times per year
Cafes and Restaurants		
Hotels		
School Canteens		
Bakers		
Butchers	}	twice per year
Fish Fryers		
Grocers		
General Stores		
Greengrocers		
Wet Fish Shops	}	once per year
Public Houses		
Confectioners		
Off-Licences		
Clubs		

Food and Drugs Act (Contd.)

With the exception of four catering premises, most of the food premises were found to be very satisfactory. In one case a hotel changed hands and vast improvements have been carried out with the renovation of the premises. The other three cases involved cafes, one of which changed ownership resulting in improved standards; a second has virtually closed down, and the owner of the third has decided to carry out repairs to obviate the necessity of this Council taking legal action.

Inspections of the temporary kitchens, beer tents etc. were again carried out this year at the New Forest Show at Brockenhurst and improvements were noted, to the extent that water was laid on to taps in sink units in the catering tents and connected to Calor gas water heaters, thus providing constant supplies of hot water for washing up and hand-washing. The washing up was cut to a minimum with the use of cardboard plates and disposable beakers, in both the catering tents and mobile snack bars. Six fairground stalls and seven other food stalls were inspected and found to be in good order and complying with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

In all 1,432 visits were made, and at the end of the year there were 595 food premises in the Rural District as follows :-

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Butchers Shops	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Grocers Shops and General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Greengrocers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Bakers (bread and cakes)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17*
Confectioners (sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Hotels (including Guest Houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Public Houses (including Off-Licences)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Fish Shops (wet only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish and Chip Shops (fried), (including 5 which sell wet fish)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Sugar (wholesale)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
School Canteens	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Works Canteens	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Mobile Shops and Roadside Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
								595

*7 in Eling Parish omitted last year.

7 with only container service included last year.

Food and Drugs Act (Contd.)

The following remedial work was completed during the year at 52 premises as the result of 16 Notices which were complied with, as well as works carried out by verbal request :-

Dirty walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated	...	...	...	31
Defective ceilings and walls repaired				10
Defective floors repaired	..	...		8
Hot water supplies provided	...			5
Improved drainage and sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	6
Additional and improved washing facilities	...	...	...	6
Additional and improved wash- hand facilities	...	...	...	4
Provision of wash-hand Notices	..			1
Structural improvements	...	...		11
Lighting and ventilation improved				3
Provision of clothing accommodation for staff	..	...	...	1
Other matters	...	...	...	45

Section 16 - Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :

- (1) Registration of premises for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale :

32 premises are now registered for this purpose.

- (2) Ice-Cream :

235 premises are now registered for sale and storage of ice-cream. 27 samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results :-

Grade	Ice-Cream
Grade I (very satisfactory)	12
" II (satisfactory) ...	7
" III (unsatisfactory) ..	3
" IV (most unsatisfactory)	5
Void	-

Food and Drugs Act (Contd.)

Ice-Cream Samples :

Results of bacteriological examinations 1961/1970

Year	Premises Registered	Number of Samples	Satisfactory %	Unsatisfactory %
1961	197	160	100	-
1962	209	62	100	-
1963	211	81	100	-
1964	217	20	100	-
1965	222	27	100	-
1966	227	21	100	-
1967	234	28	96	4
1968	243	17	100	-
1969	229	16	100	-
1970	235	27	70	30

The increase in the percentage of unsatisfactory samples is due to the fact that this year the majority of samples were taken from itinerant vendors selling loose ice-cream, as against samples of wrapped ice-cream from registered premises. With one exception the unsatisfactory samples were of ice-cream manufactured outside the Rural District at premises from which the itinerant vendors operated. The appropriate Health Departments were accordingly notified for any action they felt necessary, and subsequent samples taken were satisfactory.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Unsound food surrendered or condemned :

Meat at poultry slaughterhouse	...	...	...	10 cwts.	78 lbs.
Meat at retail shops	...	...	...	17 "	79 "
Cooked meat and meat products	...	...	...	2 "	12 "
Canned meat	...	...	...	1 "	76 "
Fish (fresh)	...	...	...		50 "
Other foods, including frozen foodstuffs	...	5 tons	11 "	67 "	
		7 tons	4 cwts.	26 lbs.	

All this food was voluntarily surrendered by the shop-keepers etc. concerned, and was disposed of to prevent its use for human consumption.

Slaughterhouses :

Apart from one poultry processing establishment, no slaughtering was carried out in the District as all slaughtering facilities for the area were provided by the Wessex Slaughterhouse Board, (of which the Council is a Constituent Member.)

Meat and Food Inspection (Contd.)

Food Control :

The following complaints were received in respect of food which was considered unsound, and the action taken is indicated :-

(A) Cases where prosecution was authorised :

			Fine			Costs		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Maggot and straw in packet of Dates	...		25	0	0	15	0	0
Foreign body in sliced loaf of bread	...		50	0	0	15	0	0
Mould in packet of bacon	...	...	5	0	0	5	5	0
Mouldy bread	...	...	15	0	0	5	5	0
Mouldy steak and kidney pudding	...	...	10	0	0	12	12	0
Mould on bread	...	...	20	0	0	5	5	0
Decomposed frozen chicken	...	...	50	0	0	15	15	0
Mould on apple turnover	...	...	10	0	0	12	12	0
Stale Orchard Jersey roll	...	...	20	0	0	-	-	-
Maggot in chocolate (3 cases)	...	...	Case pending					
Mould on sponge flan case	...	...	"	"		
Mould on Nelson slices	...	...	"	"		

(B) Cases where warning letters were sent :

Mould on cheese slices
Dirt in loaf of bread
Mould in Packet of Crisps
Beetle in bread roll
Unsound bacon
Mouldy bread
Fly-blown bacon (2 cases)
Foreign matter in tin of Baby Food
Foreign body in tin of Baked Beans
*Cigarette-end in cake
Mould on bread
Bread containing foreign matter (2 cases)
Unsound Evaporated Milk

*No action; despite thorough investigation it was not possible to pin-point the culprit, but letters have been sent to all three parties concerned.

(c) No action taken as regards the following cases :

Nail in tin of Pineapple
Unsound tin of Pork Luncheon Meat

(Due to there being no Agency or Registered Office in this country, no further action could be taken in respect of the above two cases.)

POULTRY INSPECTION

There is one poultry processing establishment in the area which operates at certain periods during the year, sometimes slaughtering two to three times a week. By a spotter system operated by the staff of the establishment, birds detained are examined by a Public Health Inspector who attends towards the end of each session.

Poultry Inspection (Contd.)

Regular checks are made of the additional chlorine dosage of the mains water supply, and swabs of the drainage system are taken at intervals. The results so far have proved satisfactory, and no pathogenic organisms such as *Salmonella* were isolated. The success of all these arrangements can be attributed in no small way to the willingness to co-operate of the owner of the premises. Below are details of the work with which the Public Health Department was involved :-

Number of visits	...	...	...	...	42
Number of birds killed	...	...	...	...	32,340
Number of birds condemned	...	...	...	...	74
Weight of birds condemned and trimmed					1,049 lbs.
Number of hearts and livers condemned					534
Weight of hearts and livers condemned					159 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Food Adulteration :

The Food Adulteration Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are administered by the County Council, and the following is the report of the Chief Sampling Officer relating to the samples of food and drugs taken in the New Forest Rural District :-

Milk Samples :

58 samples of milk, including 15 of "Channel Islands", were obtained. All were found to be satisfactory.

Miscellaneous Samples :

68 samples of articles other than milk were taken, one being the subject of an adverse report in respect of :-

Luncheon Curried Beef and Rice :

The sample consisted of a pre-packed meal supplied from a restaurant. Analysis showed that the curry contained only 25% of meat instead of the minimum of 38% required by the appropriate regulations. After careful consideration it was decided that a warning would be sufficient in this case.

Meat Pie - in mouldy condition - Consumer Complaint - as reported in 1969 :

Legal proceedings were instituted against the retailer concerned who was able to establish a warranty defence under the Food and Drugs Act, and the case was dismissed. In the particular circumstances of the case, it was not possible to pursue further action against the Company who had given the warranty to the retailer.

General :

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. No matters of consequence occurred.

MILK AND DAIRIES

The number of Licences issued :-

	<u>1970</u>	<u>Total for 5-year period 1966/70</u>
Pasteurised	2 97
Sterilised	1 23
Untreated	- 2
Ultra-heat treated	1 20

During the year there were 110 inspections of milk distributors and dairy premises.

Sampling :

291 samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results :-

Class of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Appropriate Tests	Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	84	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	84 78	Nil 6
Raw Milk	197*	Ring Test Guinea Pig Methylene Blue	195 1 82	2 1 1
Sterilised	4	Turbidity	4	Nil
Ultra-heat treated	6	Colony Count	6	Nil
Total No. of Samples taken :	291			

*Includes 113 individual samples from cows when 2 were found to be positive for brucella.

Pasteurisation Plant :

There is only one pasteurisation plant in the District, and samples were taken weekly throughout the year both from the plant itself and from vending machines supplied by this source. One failure was recorded in the Methylene Blue Test.

Milk and Dairies (Contd.)

Raw Milk :

Samples of raw milk from one vendor were taken regularly each week and the presence of 'Brucella Abortus' was found in one sample, resulting in repeated individual cow samples being taken to identify the responsible animal. Eventually, the vendor of this milk discontinued the sale of raw milk and sent it for pasteurisation to the main retailers in the Southampton area.

This had virtually eliminated the sale of raw milk, except for one very small dealer in the Roughdown area, near Blackfield, who produced about one to two gallons of milk per day. This was also regularly sampled and tested for Methylene Blue reaction and the presence of 'Brucella Abortus' organisms, but has so far proved satisfactory every time.

Other Milk Vendors :

Five failures of Methylene Blue were recorded in respect of milk bottled by two dealers from outside the area. These matters were taken up with the respective Authorities and subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

Dirty Milk Bottles :

Eight complaints were received in respect of bottles of milk, six of them involving dirt or foreign matter adhering to the sides, one containing a foreign body and the other glass. Following the usual practice, these complaints were passed to the Public Health Department of the adjoining Authority where the milk was bottled for any necessary action under the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Pollution gauges were installed at seven sites in the District; the two at the Emery Down Fire Tower were discontinued. The sites maintained by the Rural District Council were at Empress Road, Lyndhurst; Noadswood School, Dibden Purlieu and the Branch Library, Totton. The other four sites were maintained by the Central Electricity Generating Board to ascertain whether any changes had taken place in atmospheric pollution following the commissioning of the new Fawley Power Station. These were Lynes Common, Hardley; the Infants School, High Street, Beaulieu; the Car Park, Bucklers Hard and the Car Park, Lepe.

Atmospheric Pollution (Contd.)

The main interest in this area was the fear that the countryside might be spoilt by air pollution from the industrial development on the Southampton Water, i.e. the oil refinery and its associated petro-chemical industries at Fawley and Hardley and the two power stations - one at Calshot and the other at Marchwood. The data given in the table below shows that all the figures are favourable, considering the situation of the sites :-

	Units in micro- grams per cubic metre					
	Average smoke		"		Average SO_2	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
<u>Parish of Lyndhurst :</u>						
(1) Empress Road, Lyndhurst	10	30	29	41	
<u>Parish of Dibden :</u>						
(2) Noadswood County Secondary School, Dibden Purlieu	10	23	46	58	
<u>Parish of Eling :</u>						
(3) Totton Branch Library	18	53	32	58	
<u>Parish of Fawley :</u>						
(4) Lynes Common, Hardley	13	27	69	105	
<u>Parish of Beaulieu :</u>						
(5) Infants School, Beaulieu High Street		9	19	55	58	
(6) Car Park, Bucklers Hard	9	15	56	48	
(7) Adjoining Lepe Car Park	8	14	47	49	
3 Southampton Sites	24 18 28	70 43 65	67 58 83	111 96 92	
Regional Country Average	-	31	-	62	
Regional Urban Average	-	60	-	103	
Regional Annual Average of all Sites	...	33			68	

For smoke, the values for the last two Winters were well below the Regional Country Average of 31 mgs. per cu. metre for Beaulieu, Bucklers Hard, Dibden Purlieu and Lepe. The smoke for Lyndhurst and Lynes Common was slightly less than the Country Average and Totton, although higher than the Regional Country Average, was less than the Regional Urban Average.

Atmospheric Pollution (Contd.)

For sulphur dioxide, all sites apart from Lynes Common were below the Regional Country Average for Winter. The highest concentration of sulphur dioxide in the District was at Lynes Common, near Fawley, which lies within the petro-chemical complex itself, but even here the value was only fractionally higher than the Regional Urban Average. The next highest values were at Beaulieu - $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles due west of the refinery - Dibden Purlieu, 3 miles north-west of the refinery and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the industrial area at Hythe, and Totton virtually an urban site adjoining Southampton. The stations at Lyndhurst, Bucklers Hard and Lepe gave figures somewhat less, somewhere around the Regional Country Average.

The conclusions to be drawn from these data were very clear, viz: that the New Forest - including Lyndhurst, Beaulieu and beyond - was not being subjected to pollution higher than that at any country district in the South-Eastern Region, and that the built-up areas on either side of the Solent had concentrations well below the Regional Urban Average. This was, after all, an industrial area in which very large numbers of people lived, and compared with other industrial areas in the South-Eastern Region pollution was only of very modest proportions.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

170 visits were made to industrial undertakings and other premises in connection with atmospheric pollution, and these included smoke observations. The major cause of pollution was still the Oil Refinery at Fawley, where dark and black smoke was regularly emitted for short periods from the flares and other chimneys. The Health Department was constantly in touch with the appropriate person at the Refinery and the Company was, as always, anxious to co-operate to prevent and minimise the emission of smoke. With such a large undertaking, involving so many chimneys and four flares, the control was very critical and much of the trouble arose from small faults in the plant which were usually remedied very quickly. The Company had a specific Officer primarily concerned in investigating complaints as well as carrying out research into this problem, and a Shift Supervisor who was always on duty to receive calls and investigate complaints of this nature.

Towards the end of the year, a heavy white plume became apparent from the Esso Refinery Power Station and research was going on in an attempt to resolve this problem. Whilst there was no actual contravention of the Clean Air Act 1968, a heavy concentration of sulphur dioxide could be present in this white plume and could cause problems during certain atmospheric conditions, when the plume might fail to rise in the normal fashion, thus increasing the ground level concentration of pollution in the built-up area.

Smoke Abatement (Contd.)

The other large sources of emission were from the C.E.G.B. Power Stations at Marchwood and Calshot. At the former a plume was nearly always evident; on most occasions this was white having sulphur dioxide as a constituent, but at times the smoke was darker as a result of the reduction of excess air to a minimum to prevent the emission of too much sulphur trioxide. The Power Station at Calshot had three boiler units in commission by the end of the year, and it was anticipated that it would be fully in commission by early 1971. Apart from problems of initial adjustment of the starting up of these units, it had not given rise to serious smoke emission.

The boiler plant serving the heating of two very large greenhouses in the Sway area was again the source of complaint earlier in the year, but field tests were carried out to sample the air for the period of a month and no undue pollution was recorded. There seemed to be an improvement at this establishment with the boiler units functioning more effectively, producing less smoke, but the problem would always be accentuated with the use of heavy 3500 second oil and the intermittent use of the boilers.

OBNOXIOUS ODOURS

The main source of odour was the Oil Refinery at Fawley. Complaints were received and usually resulted from a slight petroleum smell which seemed inevitable from time to time. As referred to previously there was a Shift Supervisor available at all times who, if contacted, was very often able to remedy such problems immediately, but in the absence of complaint, faults might not be located until the following morning as it was quite possible that the fall-out might be outside the boundary of the plant. The Oil Refinery, in co-operation with many of its associates in many parts of the world, spent a substantial amount of money on investigating means of preventing atmospheric pollution, and the Company was anxious to maintain good relations with the people living in the vicinity as well as this Department, which was evident from the way any complaint was dealt with.

I would like to place on record the excellent co-operation which continued between the Alkali Inspectors responsible for this District and ourselves with regard to all matters relating to the Clean Air Act.

NOISE ABATEMENT

There was an increase in the number of complaints this year, particularly as people were becoming more conscious of this problem and looked to the Council to take action where previously a nuisance may have been tolerated. It was essential that the Public Health Inspectors should have more advanced knowledge of the subject, and the attendance of two further Inspectors was authorised at a Course held at the University of Southampton.

The existing noise meter made it increasingly difficult for the Department to carry out its duties under the Act, and authority was granted for another meter to be purchased which was designed to deal with the complexities of the problems involved. This would be able to give more accurate information, and also serve as valuable evidence in a Court of Law.

Apart from the Esso Refinery which was constantly under observation, other complaints were received in respect of the Fawley Power Station at Calshot when jet engines were used to supplement the boilers in providing the power to produce electricity. This matter was still under observation and it was hoped that early in 1971 suitable suppressor units would be fitted to these jet engines to considerably minimise this noise nuisance.

Another problem arose from a light engineering premises at Brockenhurst where repairs were carried out to steel pallets. The hammering in the corrugated-iron building was naturally accentuated and complaints were received from the owners of domestic premises only 30-40 ft. away. Attempts were made to minimise this noise by proofing the walls with noise-absorbent material, and the matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Two-thirds of the factories were inspected during 1970 when conditions were found to be reasonably satisfactory, and specific details are given in the two following tables :-

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	175	136	8	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises.) ...	1	-	-	-
Totals :	177	137	8	-

2. Cases in which defects were found :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation ...	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences :-					
(a) Insufficient	-	1*	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	6	7*	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	1	1	-	-	-
Totals :	8	10	-	-	-

* 1 outstanding from 1969.

3. Outworkers :

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole - some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing						
Other work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals :	2	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Most of the premises coming under the jurisdiction of this Act received a general inspection this year. There was a very slight decrease in the overall total number of premises registered at the end of the year, and this was mainly due to family businesses not employing other persons. This factor also revealed itself in the number of persons employed in shops, which decreased by over 100. All newly registered premises were covered by a general inspection at the earliest opportunity and this entailed a complete survey of every part of the office, shop, etc. and if contraventions were evident this was followed by a re-visit during the following six months.

Co-operation in complying with the requirements of the Act continues to be satisfactory and no legal proceedings have yet had to be contemplated. Where contraventions are discovered a letter is normally sent, and only in the case of very minor items are these dealt with verbally. The number of contraventions discovered this year was 53, of which 43 were remedied up to the end of 1970.

Eight accidents were notified this year, none of which was serious, most of them involving the handling of goods. During their visits to premises, the District Public Health Inspectors are reminding occupiers of their obligations under Section 48 to report accidents.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises
Act, 1963 (Contd.)

There are now five premises in the District affected by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists & Lifts) Regulations, 1968, involving four powered and two hand-powered hoists. All except one are satisfactory, and an official notice has been given to the owner of the premises and to this Department by a competent examiner, in respect of the unsatisfactory one.

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices ...	10	132	114
Retail Shops	8	302	293
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	4	-
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens ..	3	58	16
Fuel Storage Depots ...	-	5	1
Totals :	23	501	424

Analysis of persons employed in premises registered up to the end of the year as follows :-

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	679
Retail Shops	1,106
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	19
Catering Establishments open to the Public	446
Canteens	7
Fuel Storage Depots	31
Total :	2,288
Total Males :	836
Total Females :	1,452

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Licences were issued for 11 animal boarding establishments, and I am glad to say that a high standard is being maintained at most of them.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Licences were issued in respect of 5 premises, which were found to comply with the provisions of this Act.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Department is responsible for issuing the Certificates of Registration of Scrap Metal Dealers in this area. Under the Act registrations, unless renewed, terminate after three years. At the end of the year the number of registered persons was 12, most of these being itinerant dealers.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 AND THE PREVENTION
OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (THRESHING & DISMANTLING OF RICKS)
REGULATIONS, 1950

The duties imposed upon Local Authorities by Section 2 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 to secure, so far as practicable, that the District is kept free from rats and/or mice, a staff of two are permanently employed in carrying out the Council's obligations.

The hourly rate for rodent control services, which was last fixed in October 1965, was reviewed and as a result of increases in wages, travelling and the cost of materials, increased charges applied. The minimum necessary to cover the cost was decided upon because it was considered important that the Local Authority should, where possible, carry out this work and remain in control of these services on farms etc. Failing this, farmers and owners of business premises could possibly decide to carry out this work themselves, and in the past this had not always proved satisfactory. Nevertheless, people wishing to carry out the work themselves have been given every help and advice. The following charges were applied :-

Pest Officer	... ... ... ...	15/- per hour
Pest Operator	... ... ... ...	10/- " "
Pest Officer and Pest Operator working together	... ... ... ...	25/- " "

There is every possibility that these will have to be reviewed again in 1971.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 &c. (Contd.)

Service and disinestation to private property is indirectly free, the cost being borne by the General Rate Fund. A charge is made in respect of all business and agricultural premises. All classes of property were inspected, including the Council's refuse tips and sewage disposal works; also particular attention was paid to banks, ditches and hedgerows where this source of infestation could cause adjacent property becoming infested.

'Warfarin' was again used exclusively during the year and was found to give excellent results. In the case of suspected resistance by rats to this poison - reported last year - the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food carried out their own treatment which proved successful.

The sewers in all the parishes were test baited but all systems were reported to be clear of rats. Bait was laid in 10% of the total number of manholes, involving 283, and it is anticipated that in view of the results the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will only require this work to be carried out in three years time.

<u>Details of Work :</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of yearly contracts	40	40
Income from contracts	£396.16s.0d	£396.16s.0d
Income from 'ad hoc' service	£164. 3s.0d	£176.10s.0d
Number of complaints received	702	605
Number of infestations found	754	717
Number of infestations dealt with	1,456	1,322

Number of visits made
for disinestation :

(a) Dwelling-houses	...	2,892	2,816
(b) Business premises	...	296	283
(c) Agricultural properties		432	438
(d) Local Authority premises		53	38
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		<u>3,673</u>	<u>3,575</u>

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

<u>Nature of Inspection</u>	<u>Number made</u>
<u>Nuisances :</u>	
Premises (Defects)	415
Premises, Filthy and Verminous	11
Animals	63
Smoke/Dust	55
Smoke/Dust Observations	115
Noise	320
Refuse/Accumulations, Deposits	440
<u>Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits, etc.</u>	
Sewerage and Drainage	1,074
Ditches	226
Water Supply	18
Disinfestation	56
Rodents and Insect Control	3,590
<u>Special Premises and Visits :</u>	
Agricultural Welfare Act	-
Air Analysis Apparatus	193
Animal Boarding Establishments and Pet Shops	24
Factories	136
Outworkers	6
Hairdressing Establishments	12
Moveable Dwellings and Sites	530
Offices and Shops Act	529
Schools	4
<u>Food Premises :</u>	
Bakers and Bakehouses	38
Butchers	158
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	200
Canteens (including Schools)	50
Clubs	11
Confectioners	61
Fish Shops	25
Fish and Chip Shops	32
General Stores	248
Grocers	241
Greengrocers	83
Hotels and Guesthouses	93
Public Houses	35
Mobile Shops	157
Meat and Food Inspection	236
Carried forward :	<u>9,485</u>

<u>Nature of Inspection</u>	<u>Number made</u>
Brought forward :	9,485
<u>Milk and Ice-Cream :</u>	
Dairies	110
Ice-Cream Premises	47
<u>Infectious Disease :</u>	
Investigations	151
Disinfections	1
Food Poisoning	45
<u>Cleansing Services :</u>	
Cesspool Emptying	34
Refuse Collection and Disposal	3,078
<u>Housing :</u>	
Houses inspections	1,086
Overcrowding	9
<u>Others :</u>	
Visits re sampling	334
Interviews and Meetings, etc.	1,533
Total :	<u>15,913</u>

